San Gabriel River Metals TMDL Workshop

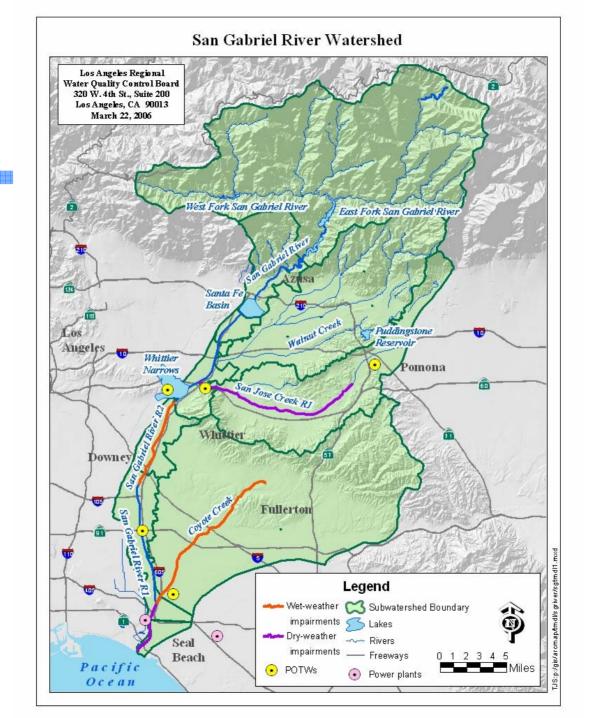
Jenny Newman
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
March 22, 2006

Purpose of Meeting

- Present the proposed TMDL
- Answer stakeholder questions
- Receive stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- Consent Decree requires San Gabriel Metals TMDL by March 2007
- Similar approach to the LA River Metals TMDL
 - Effective date: January 11, 2006
- Differences from LA River Metals TMDL:
 - Different reaches impaired in dry and wet weather
 - Estuary impairment for copper in water column



Problem Identification

303(d) listed water bodies:

Impaired Reach	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
San Gabriel River Reach 2	X	X	X	
Coyote Creek	X	X	X	X

Problem Identification

Required TMDLs based on additional data review:

Dry-weather TMDLs	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
San Jose Creek Reach 1				X
Estuary	X			
Wet-weather TMDLs	Copper	Lood	Zinc	Calanium
Wet-Weather HVIDES	Copper	Lead	ZIIIC	Selenium
San Gabriel River Reach 2	Copper	X	ZIIIC	Seienium

Numeric Targets

Dry Weather

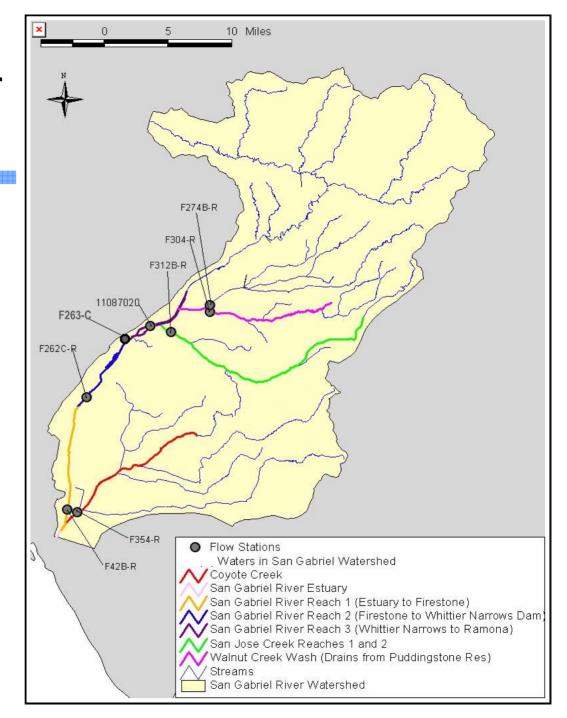
- CTR Chronic Criteria
- Saltwater Cu criterion for Estuary
- Freshwater Se criterion for San Jose Creek Reach 1
- Hardness-independent criteria
- CTR default translators

Wet Weather

- CTR Acute Criteria
- Reach specific hardness (50th percentile)
- CTR default translators

Flow Gauges in San Gabriel River Watershed

- Reach 2: Delineation between dry and wet weather = 260 cfs (90th percentile flow at Station No. 1087020)
- Coyote: Delineation between dry and wet weather = 156 cfs (90th percentile flow at Station No. F354-R)



Dry-weather Targets

	Copper			Selenium		
Reach	Chronic Saltwater Criteria (µg/L dissolved)	CCF	Numeric Target (μg/L total)	Chronic Freshwater Criteria (µg/L total)	CCF	Numeric Target (μg/L total)
San Jose Creek Reach 1				5		5
San Gabriel River Estuary	3.1	0.83	3.7			

Wet-weather Targets

		Copper Lead		ead	Zinc		
Reach	Median Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	ACF	Numeric Target (µg/L total)	ACF	Numeric Target (µg/L total)	ACF	Numeric Target (µg/L total)
San Gabriel Reach 2	175			0.71	166		
Coyote Creek	105	0.96	15	0.78	79	0.98	125

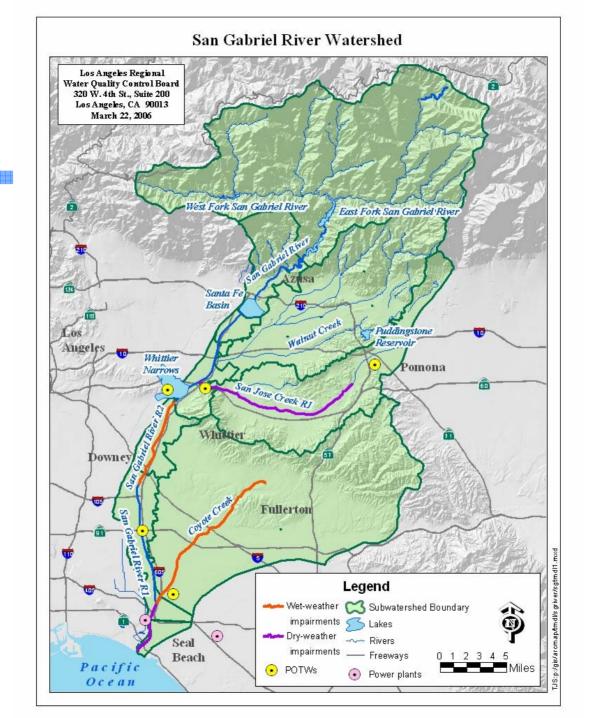
Source Assessment

Point Sources

- 5 POTWs
- MS4 permits
- General industrial and construction stormwater permits
- Power plants (Estuary)
- Other non-storm water NPDES permits

Non-point Sources

- Direct air deposition
- Open space



San Jose Creek Selenium TMDL

- TMDL = WLA _{SW} + LA _{Direct Air} + LA _{Open +} WLA _{non-SW}
- TMDL = target * non-POTW median flow (19 cfs)
 - Allocations to San Jose Creek Reach 1 and Reach 2
 - WLA $_{non-SW}$ (including POTWs) = dry-weather numeric target
 - LA _{Direct Air} = 0
 - LA $_{Open}$ = % Area not served by storm drains x TMDL
 - WLA $_{SW}$ = TMDL LA $_{Direct\ Air}$ LA $_{Open}$
- Special studies allowed to refine WLAs

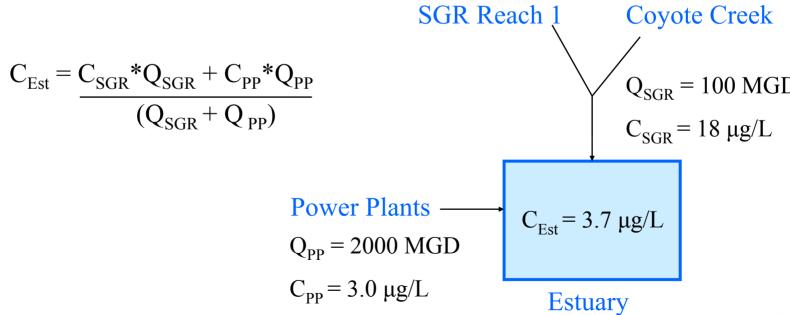
Estuary Copper TMDL

- TMDL = numeric target x Estuary volume at low tide (2.2 billion liters)
 - Allocations to Estuary (direct)
 - Allocations to San Gabriel Reach 1 and Coyote Creek (upstream)
- Sources receiving allocations:
 - Direct non-storm water point sources (e.g., power plants)
 - Upstream non-storm water point sources (e.g., POTWs)
 - Upstream storm water sources
 - Direct storm water sources
 - Upstream and direct nonpoint sources

Estuary Copper TMDL

Upstream and Direct Non-Storm Water Sources:

- Direct sources (e.g., power plants): saltwater-based WLAs
- Upstream sources (e.g., POTWs): freshwater-based WLAs



Estuary Copper TMDL

- Upstream storm water sources (freshwater-based):
 - WLA Upstream SW = $18 \mu g/L X$ non-POTW median flow (35 MGD)
- Upstream and direct nonpoint sources
 - LA Direct Air Based on previous studies
 - LA $_{Open}$ = % Area not served by storm drains x TMDL
- Direct storm water sources
 - WLA $_{SW}$ = TMDL LA $_{Direct\ Air}$ LA $_{Open}$ WLA $_{Upstream\ SW}$

Dry-weather Allocations

Reach	Non-storm water WLA (μg/L)	Loading Capacity (kg/day)	Direct Air Deposition WLA (kg/day)	Open Space WLA (kg/day)	Combined Storm water WLA (kg/day)
San Jose Reach 1 and					_
Reach 2	5	0.23	0	0.005	0.228
Estuary	3.0	8.2	4.7x10 ⁻⁵	0	5.9
San Gabriel Reach 1	18		2.3x10 ⁻⁴	0	1.5
Coyote Creek	18		1.9x10 ⁻³	0	0.84

Wet-Weather TMDLs

	Copper	Lead	Zinc
Reach	(kg/day)	(kg/day)	(kg/day)
San Gabriel		Daily storm volume x	
River Reach 2		166 ug/L	
Coyote Creek	Daily storm volume x	Daily storm volume x	Daily storm volume x
	15 ug/L	79 ug/L	125 ug/L

- TMDL = LA _{Direct Air} + LA _{Open} + WLA _{SW} + WLA _{non-SW}
- Allocations to all upstream reaches

 WLA_{non-SW} = wet-weather numeric target

LA _{Direct Air} = Based on previous studies

LA $_{Open}$ = % Area not served by storm drains x TMDL

WLA
$$_{SW}$$
 = TMDL - LA $_{Direct\ Air}$ - LA $_{Open}$

Wet-Weather Allocations

Wet-weather allocations based on example daily flows (total recoverable):

Metal	Flow (cfs)	Daily Storm Volume (liters)	Loading Capacity (kg/day)	Open Space (kg/day)	Direct Air Deposition (kg/day)	Storm water permittees (kg/day)
San Gabrio	el Reac 260	ch 2 and upstre 6.4x10 ⁸ liters	eam reaches 106	s and tributarie 50	e s 0.41	52
Coyote Cro		d tributaries 3.8x10 ⁸ liters	5.7	0	0.012	5.7
Lead		3.8x10 liters	3.7	0	0.012	30
Zinc	156	3.8x10 ⁸ liters	48.1	0	0.1	48

Wet-weather monitoring required for Reach 1 and Estuary

WLAs for POTWs (and Other Non-SW Point Sources)

POTW	R.W.	Dry WLA (μg/L)	Wet WLA (μg/L)
Pomona	SJC R2	Se=5	Pb=166
San Jose 001	SGR R1	Cu=18	
San Jose 002	SJC R1	Se=5	Pb=166
San Jose 003	SGR R3		Pb=166
Whittier Narrows	SGR R3		Pb=166
Los Coyotes	SGR R1	Cu=18	
Long Beach	Coyote	Cu=18	Cu=15 Pb=79 Zn=125

Implementation for Non-Storm Water NPDES Permits

- WLAs translated into permit limits upon issuance, reissuance, or reopening
- Compliance schedules for individual permits

Implementation for General Industrial SW Permits

- Dry-weather WLAs translated into permit limits upon issuance, reissuance, or reopening
- From permit issuance to 4 years
 - Interim Wet-weather WLAs serve as a goal
 - Monitoring to indicate need for upgrades
- 4-9 years
 - Interim wet-weather WLAs as enforceable permit conditions
- 9 years
 - Final wet-weather WLAs as enforceable permit conditions

Implementation for General Constrcution SW Permits

- 6 years: Construction Industry Studies assessing BMPs
- 7 years: Regional Board to consider approval of Industry recommended BMPs
- 8 years: General construction sites to implement Regional Board approved BMPs

Implementation for MS4 and Caltrans

- Phased Implementation
- Structural and Nonstructural BMPs may be used to attain the WLAs
- Watershed may be divided into jurisdictional groups to facilitate coordinated monitoring and implementation

Implementation for MS4 and Caltrans

- 15 Months, Coordinated Monitoring Plan
- 3 years Draft Implementation Plan
- 3 years Special Studies
- 3 1/2 years Final Implementation Plan
- 4 Years Board to re-consider TMDL

MS4 and Caltrans Phased Reduction

6 years

- 50% area meets dry-weather WLA,
- 25% area meets wet-weather WLA

8 years

75% area meets dry-weather WLA

10 years

- 100% area meets dry-weather WLA
- 50% area meets wet-weather WLA

15 years

100% of area meets dry and wet-weather WLA

Questions

Staff contacts:

- Jenny Newman(213) 576-6691jnewman@waterboards.ca.gov
- Melinda Becker
 (213) 576-6622
 mbecker@waterboards.ca.gov